

1—Scene at a divisional headquarters of the British during one of the big battles on the west front. 2—Members of an American college girls' trench candle brigade making candles of rolled paper boiled in paraffin. 3—Gen. Herbert C. O. Plumer, appointed commander of the British forces sent to aid the Italians.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Interallied War Conference in Paris Opens With Russia the Big Topic.

LENINE DEALS WITH BOCHES

Germans Accept Bolsheviki Proposal of Armistice—Signs of Collapse of Radical "Government"—Italian Crisis Considered Over—Supreme War Council for United States.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The great interallied war conference opened in Paris on Thursday and the world is justified in expecting momentous results from it, though they may not be immediately evident.

Aside from the question of unified control of the war, one of the most important matters considered by the conference, of course, was the Russian situation. This was rapidly moving to a climax, for during the week the representatives of the bolsheviki government crossed over to the German side and made their proposition of an armistice on all fronts of the belligerent countries. Since this plan coincides with Germany's desires and doubtless was inspired by her, the German authorities accepted the suggestion and set December 2 for a conference on the subject. Meanwhile members of the German general staff were in Petrograd advising Lenine and Trotzky.

The conference in Paris took under consideration the issuance of a "reasoned statement for the guidance and warning of the Russians as to the serious results that are likely to follow if a separate peace is concluded," to quote the conservative language of Lord Robert Cecil. This means nothing less than that the Petrograd radicals, and Russia if they are able to impose their will on the country, will be recognized as enemies of the allied nations. The ambassadors of the allies and of the United States were said to be waiting for the meeting of the Russian constituent assembly, elections for which were held last week though the results were not known at the time of writing.

Hope in Southeastern Russia.

There are growing indications that, when the froth and spume of the present bolsheviki revolution in Russia have blown away, the original revolutionists of last March, men like Milyoukoff, who have brains and experience as well as ideals, will come to the surface again and regain a control that may save their distracted country from the talons of the Prussian eagle.

The beginning of the end for Lenine was reported to have come on Friday, when, according to dispatches from Petrograd, his cabinet was succeeded by a coalition ministry of advanced Socialists and other factions, with the Bolsheviki in the minority.

Despite the fact that the second and fifth armies last week gave their adherence to the Bolsheviki "government," Lenine and Trotzky have shown no slightest evidence of their ability to rule Russia, and whether or not they be knowingly agents of Germany, their actions are all for the benefit of the central powers. If the armistice they ask for were followed by the kind of peace they advocate, Russia would lie open to Germany as a ripe field for merciless exploitation and the Germans would gain infinitely more than they possibly would lose in western Europe.

The hopefulness in the situation lies far away from Petrograd. A great organization known as the Southeastern union has been formed, embracing the Don territory, most of Little Russia, the lower Volga region and Turkestan. This is the great grain-growing part of Russia, the territory that feeds the rest, and steps are being taken to add to the union the corn-producing part of Siberia. In all this territory, roughly speaking, General Kaledines, hetman of the Cossacks, is in control, and he, in turn, is controlled by leaders who have not yielded to the dictation of Lenine and his bolshevikists. Moreover, the immense gold reserve of the Russian empire, which was removed from Petrograd to the Kremlin in 1913, has been taken still further into the interior and is out of the reach of the maximalists. Whether Kaledines and the Cossacks will chose to support the social democrats or will aid in a restoration of the monarchy is not clear. But sane friends of order, democracy and freedom feel that anything would be better than the reign of anarchy and civil war that threatens Russia now.

The soldiers who remain at the front are wailing bitterly because of the shortage of food, and there is a fine prospect of hundreds of thousands of these fighting men turning back into their country half-starved and ready to pillage and ravage it without restraint.

Italy's Danger Lessened.

The heroic Italian troops having demonstrated their ability to hold back about four times as many Teutons along the Piave front, the fears of a more extended invasion of Italy and of the capture of Venice are lessening. During the week great numbers of reenforcements arrived from the British and French armies on the west front, many of them having marched eight days through the mountains. They brought with them ample artillery and supplies. Italian reserves in great masses, young, well-equipped and full of spirit, also moved north to relieve those who have been combating the invaders, and in some places the Italians took the offensive. The fighting, especially between the Piave and the Brenta, continued fierce and unabated throughout the week, and the losses on both sides were heavy, but the Austro-Germans made no further gains. Down toward the Adriatic they made repeated attempts to cross the river and the flooded lands in pontoons, but were completely routed by the Italian artillery. As the week closed the situation in Italy was still serious, but improving each day.

Gen. F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations in the British war office, was especially well satisfied with the week's developments in Italy. From the fact that Germany had not brought up vast re-enforcements to follow up the initial success with a decisive blow, he concluded that Germany was unable to send them. It is now time, he declared, to say definitely that the crisis in Italy has passed, this being due entirely to the efforts of the Italian army. "Anglo-French troops are now available in sufficient quantities to satisfy us that the situation is secure," he concluded.

Hard Fighting Around Cambrai.

The war has seen no more desperate fighting than has followed on the heels of General Byng's sensational thrust toward Cambrai. Crown Prince Rupprecht seemed determined not to let that city fall into the hands of the British, or at least to make it a costly prize, and his constantly re-enforced troops were sent against the British in Bourlon wood again and again and in the village of Fontaine, which changed hands several times. Byng's men held on tenaciously and usually had the best of it in the hand-to-hand fighting as well as in the artillery combats, and the tanks continued to play their part. These monsters often cleared the way for the infantry, and in at least one instance, when they were themselves held up by superior forces, the British airmen, flying daringly low, routed the enemy with machine gun fire and permitted the tanks to go on. Altogether, it has been the most spectacular battle of the war, and it has cost the Germans a great many of their best men.

General Byng last week seemed to be endeavoring to break through to the north of Cambrai, a movement that probably would compel the enemy to fall back on a wide front. Cambrai itself seems doomed to destruction.

General Pershing last week sent over his second casualty list. It gave the names of two privates who were killed in the trenches by German artillery fire and of five severely wounded.

U. S. Supreme War Council.

While urgently advising upon our allies more unified action in the prosecution of the war, the administration is not overlooking the need for similar co-ordinated effort at home. On Tuesday a great step toward centralized control of all the country's resources was taken in the appointment of a superior war council through which all the war activities of the government will be enabled to work together. This council is made up of the members of the council of national defense—Secretaries Baker, Daniels, Lane, Houston, Redfield and Wilson—Secretary McAdoo, Chairman Hurley of the shipping board, Food Administrator Hoover, Fuel Administrator Garfield and Chairman Willard of the war industries board. Director Gifford of the council of national defense will sit with this superior council, and President Wilson will meet with it whenever he thinks it advisable.

The government is making a determined effort to settle the troubles of the railways and its own problems in the matter of transportation, and just now the plan of a railroad pool for all lines east of Chicago is being tried out. If this is not successful, it is predicted, the government may take over the operation of all American railways.

President Wilson proclaimed a new embargo on the importation of many articles that are essentials of munitions of war, without the express permission of the government. This will operate to conserve American tonnage for war purposes and to facilitate the importation of raw materials and other supplies necessary in the manufacture of munitions. This assumption of control over imports, provided for in the embargo act, gives the government a powerful weapon for the economic war on Germany and can be directed also against neutral traders suspected of supplying the central powers with American goods.

President Wilson on Monday approved a recommendation of Mr. Hoover reducing the alcoholic content of beer to 3 per cent and reducing the amount of grain used by brewers to about 70 per cent of the volume hitherto consumed. Prohibition of all brewing, the administration believes, would divert tipplers from the comparatively harmless beer to the consumption of whisky, brandy and gin, of which there is in the country enough to last several years.

No War on Austria Yet.

Vigorous enforcement of the orders restricting enemy aliens made things rather lively last week for German residents, especially of the large cities. But the hope that the administration would make easier the checking of espionage by having congress declare war on Austria went glimmering. For reasons which could not be made public, President Wilson and his cabinet agreed that no declaration against the dual monarchy should be made unless it commits some further especially hostile acts. The president pointed out the fact that the enemy alien law could be amended to include the subjects of countries allied with Germany, as was done in the trading with the enemy act, and Attorney General Gregory at once began the preparation of such an amendment.

Vatican Replies to Critics.

Unusually bold criticism of the course of the Vatican by a number of papers, and assertions that the pope had been fostering the cause of Austria, had been far from neutral and should be called on to make his position clear, brought forth indignant denial from Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary of state. Said he: "To say that his holiness favors, or has favored, or will favor an unjust, unChristian, and unendurable peace is not only false but also absurd. Any propaganda for such a peace, alleged to be conducted at the Vatican's inspiration, especially in certain nations, is the product of pure maliciousness."

He asserted that the disruptive propaganda that began to affect the morale of the Italian army could not be laid at the doors of the Vatican, and that "the shoulders on which rests the responsibility for the reverses are well-known, a responsibility which certainly does not touch Catholics, the clergy and least of all the august person of the sovereign pontiff."

His eminence made no reference to the Sinn Fein rebellion in Ireland.

One of the first matters taken up by the interallied conference in Paris was the need of speedy diplomatic action in regard to Switzerland, where German intrigue is imperiling the neutrality of the country and gaining economical domination through control of the Swiss railways. The Swiss federal council is becoming anxious over German military movements on the frontier.

MANY TAKEN AS ANARCHISTS

Federal Officials Arrest Italians in Washington Cities—Said to Have Plotted Disturbances.

As a result of a series of raids conducted by federal agents, working under the direction of Immigration Inspector Henry White, 55 Italians, alleged to be international anarchists, were locked in cells at the Seattle immigration station, while a number of others are under arrest at Spokane and Tacoma. It is believed that in all nearly 80 men were taken.

Those arrested are suspected by federal officers to be members of the Circola Studi Sociali, a secret anarchistic society, said to have a membership of 200,000 in the United States. They are reported to have plotted the assassination of the king of Italy and bloody disturbances in this country as part of the world-wide propaganda for Teutonic victory in the war.

Many of those arrested were employed in shipyards.

Officers making arrests met with armed resistance in one instance, when deputies in the water front district were fired upon, but none were wounded.

According to federal officers, the suspects, in co-operation with other anarchistic societies throughout this country and Europe, have been plotting to ruin the morale of the Italian army and injure the cause of the allies, the circulation of literature bearing on the war as one waged for capitalistic profits.

Cleveland, [illegible] presented to practically every railroad in the country Saturday for increase in wages for trainmen and conductors which are approximately 40 per cent. higher than the present scale. The general chairmen of the two labor organizations presented the wage schedule to the general managers of the railroads throughout the country. The railroads are asked to make answer to the demands by December 31 at the latest.

Want Joint Meeting.

The railroad managers are requested to enter into a collective movement for the purpose of handling the proposition at one and the same time through a joint committee representing all railroads concerned and the two labor organizations stand ready to do likewise.

It is expected that the railroad managers and the representatives of the employes will meet in joint session in about two weeks, probably in the East, in an effort to reach an agreement on the wage question.

The demand for increased wages is the result of a referendum vote taken by the two labor organizations, following the approval of the proposition by the executive committees of the several associations representing the two organizations, which met in Chicago, November 1 to 4, inclusive.

Asks Written Answer.

The new wage schedule is signed by W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and A. B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railway Conductors. A request that an answer to the proposal be made in writing to the general chairman of the labor organizations accompanies the schedule.

TWO MORE SAMMIES FALL.

Five Others Seriously Wounded In Artillery Combat With Germans.

Washington.—Two American soldiers were killed and five were seriously wounded in an artillery combat with the Germans on November 20, General Pershing reported.

Those killed were:

Private Harry L. Miller, field artillery; address Mrs. L. Copeland, 1602 Centre, street, Baker, Ore.

Private Charles Rissmiller, field artillery; mother, Mrs. Clara Rissmiller, 1321 Moss street, Reading, Pa.

General Pershing also reported two deaths due to pneumonia complicated with other diseases.

Private Raymond H. Runner, attached to the provisional aero squadron of the Signal Corps, killed November 24 from injuries received in the accidental fall of an airplane.

XMAS PACKETS TILL DEC. 15.

Red Cross Is Given More Time In Which To Prepare.

New York.—To enable Red Cross chapters to complete their allotments of Christmas packets for American soldiers and sailors in this country the date for shipment of the gifts to the camps has been postponed to December 15. December 1 was fixed as the limit on the packing of Red Cross gifts, but so many chapters are behind in their work through lack of funds, it was stated, that it was decided to have the packing continue until as late a date as possible. National headquarters decreed that no part of the Red Cross war fund could be used for Christmas packets, it was announced.

MRS. DE SAULLES IS ACQUITTED.

Receives Verdict Smilingly—Nearly Faints When Flashlight Explodes.

Mineola, N. Y.—Mrs. Blanca de Saulles was acquitted by a Supreme Court jury of the murder of her divorced husband, John L. de Saulles. The jury's deliberations lasted 1 hour and 43 minutes. Mrs. de Saulles, who had maintained an air of extreme self-possession throughout the two weeks of the trial, received the verdict smilingly. She shook hands with each of the jurors as they left the box and to each gave a nod of appreciation.

SLACKERS TO WORKHOUSE.

Sentences Of Eleven Months Each Given To Six Dodgers In Ohio.

Cleveland.—Six months in the workhouse was the sentence dealt out by Federal Judge Westenhaver to each of 11 draft dodgers who faced him. All entered pleas of guilty. All the prisoners, according to Federal authorities, were possessed of I. W. W. literature.

COAL ADVANCED 35 CENTS A TON

President Allows Increase To Offset Wage Raise To The Miners.

Washington.—A general increase of 35 cents a ton was added to the price of anthracite coal at the mines by President Wilson, to meet a proposed wage increase for anthracite miners. The new prices are effective beginning Saturday and will add more than $30,000,000 to the public's annual coal bill.



GAME TO THE C[illegible] ARE AMERICAN B[illegible]

Not a Streak of Yellow in [illegible] Lot, Says a General

PAYS THEM A FINE TRIBUTE

American Boys Now At The Front Have But One Idea, And That Is To Beat The Germans.

American Army in France.—American ordnance experts have figured that the Germans in raids on American trenches thus far have expended more than $100,000 worth of ammunition alone.

The development of the men of the first American contingent in France in the science of war was described as truly remarkable by the general commanding the division, who has been in the service for years.

"I have been in the army since I was a boy," he said. "During that time I have observed many American and many foreign soldiers, but never in my life have I seen anything equaling the men now here. When my division landed we had shockheaded boys—I call them shockheaded because they were just that—by the hundreds. They were clerks, mechanics, day laborers, farmer boys, old and young from every walk of life. Some spoke English and some did not. There were Poles, Bohemians, Russians, Jews, gentiles. But in this short time they have all become first-class soldiers, energetic to the extreme and have fallen into the ways of army life as I never thought possible.

"They are game to the core and their one idea is to beat the Germans and give them a good beating. There isn't a streak of yellow in the whole lot and their morale, even in the trenches, is fine.

"Here is an example. One night recently an officer called for volunteers to go patrolling in No Man's Land. He asked for 20 men. The whole company volunteered on the spot. Twenty were picked and lampblack was provided for them to put on their bayonets, so that the light would not shine on them. During the blacking one private, who had been in the army for four months stopped a moment, turned to a comrade and said: 'Gee, if I can run this into one of those Boches I bet he'll get blood-poisoning, and I hope he does!' The boy knew the place he was to patrol was extremely dangerous and that he might be a casualty within 30 minutes.

"At another time I had just passed a line of soldiers walking along a road in the rain when I came across one who was hatless, mudcovered and limping. I stopped my automobile and asked him what was the matter. The soldier stood on one foot, the other being injured. He saluted and said his horse had started to run into a stone wall, so he threw him down but fell under him. That's the spirit we are getting. The man was badly hurt, but even that did not make him forget his training of a few weeks.

"I was returning at that time from the hospital where I saw a few wounded men. Some of the men's proudest and most valuable possessions on earth are bullets and pieces of shrapnel which thoughtful surgeons saved for them on extracting. Every man wanted to exhibit the cause of his wound. Their thoughts were all about recovering, rejoining their regiments and getting a chance to pay back the enemy in his own coin."

U-BOATS' TOLL INCREASED.

British Merchantmen Sunk For The Week Number 21.

London.—Fourteen British merchantmen of 1,600 tons and over and seven of less than 1,600 tons were sunk by mines or submarines last week, according to the weekly Admiralty statement. This is an increase of four vessels in the larger category over the number reported sunk in last week's report.

ARGENTINA TALKS BREAK.

Convention Called To Discuss Relations With Germany.

Buenos Aires, Argentina.—Whether Argentina should break relations with Germany was the question on which opinions were to be voiced by the members of the convention of prominent men of Argentina which opened its sessions in the Theatre Victoria here. The convention is being held under the auspices of the National Committee of Young People[illegible]

[illegible] FOR [illegible] MONTHS

Operations on All Fronts to Be Continued

[illegible]WARD BELGIAN COAST

[illegible] Byng's Forces Are Aiming At A Great Encircling Movement—Big Mid-Winter Campaign.

Washington.—The British drive on Cambrai will be followed up relentlessly by similar offensives along the Western front, in the opinion of officers familiar with what is in prospect in France. Authoritative announcement already has been made abroad that this winter would see no halt in operations and with the return of American divisional commanders from observation tours in France it has become certain that the French and British armies will prosecute mid-winter campaigns such as never before attempted.

Secretary [illegible] said that the returning officers would proceed to their divisional commands [illegible] the personal direction of their men. So far as [illegible] will be no general officers here, but it [illegible] that they will call [illegible] General Staff [illegible] to their posts.

From [illegible] expected that offensive reports of the [illegible] made for the [illegible] offensive against [illegible] the Allied troops and artillery. [illegible] has been the [illegible] major operations [illegible] weeks, but the Canadians [illegible] forced home despite [illegible]

Meagre [illegible] the progress of the [illegible] indicate clearly that [illegible] forces are [illegible] moving behind the German lines [illegible] driven into the Channel [illegible] British commanders [illegible] flank. If he succeeds [illegible] deeply in that direction [illegible] here believe he will [illegible] ment by the Germans on [illegible]

Meanwhile the British [illegible] pressure further toward the coast is unceasing. A new effort there is expected as [illegible] the whole plan on which they are engaged in forcing the Germans back from a long section of the coast where submarine bases are located. The Cambrai successes have an important bearing, in the opinion of officers here, on this general plan of accomplishing during the winter a decisive result in the coastal region as the foundation upon which next year's offensive campaign can be laid.

GERMAN MUSICIANS BARRED.

Boston Symphony Cannot Take Them To Washington.

Washington.—Musical and theatrical organizations coming to Washington during the war must leave alien enemy members behind. Attorney General Gregory refused to relax in favor of 22 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra the regulations under President Wilson's proclamation barring enemy aliens from the District of Columbia, and gave notice that similar action might be expected in all other such cases.

CONGRESSMAN INDICTED.

J. M. Nelson Accused Of Conspiring With Son To Violate Draft Act.

Madison, Wis.—Congressman John M. Nelson and his son Byron were indicted by a Federal grand jury here on a charge of conspiracy to violate the registration laws. The son previously had been indicted, charged with failure to register. They will be tried this month.

WILL MAKE SALVARSAN.

Three Manufacturers Licensed To Use German Patent.

Washington.—First licenses for the use of German patents were issued by the Federal Trade Commission to three chemical manufacturers in New York and Philadelphia for the production of salvarsan, specific for a poison. The price was not fixed [illegible] time by the commission, but [illegible] do so, was retained.

FINE

Enthusiastic [illegible] French Pop[illegible] Sent W[illegible]

Thousands

General

Kr[illegible]dge.

American Army Headquarters in France.—National guardsmen from every state in the Union have arrived in France, it is permitted to be announced. They are among the troops now training, or lately arrived.

While it is not permitted to disclose the identity of units, it may be said that all those which sailed from the United States have arrived safely and in good health, and that some already are in training within sound of the guns on the battle front.

They are showing a spirit in keeping with the purpose of all concerned to make the American expeditionary force a homogenous American army, in which each division, whether regular, national guard or national army, cannot be distinguished in efficiency from the others. The former State troops are billeted over a wide area and are pronounced excellent soldiers.

The Guardsmen have been arriving in the American zone for many weeks. They are scattered somewhat, lent far as possible the unit of each state has been kept close together, except in one case. They found the regular army had made good preparations for them, and while many are billeted in houses in French towns, others have been quartered in low wooden barracks especially erected.

The troops from the various States have been recognized by the French population and have been welcomed enthusiastically. Many of the units on arriving in billet towns wore the French red, white and blue cockade pinned to their campaign hats. These were given to the soldiers when they landed at base ports. After a sufficient time to rest from the journey, which in some cases has been extremely tiresome, the troops have been set to work training for actual service at the front. In all quarters they are declared to be most enthusiastic, and their soldierly qualities have drawn high praise from the French instructors.

Washington.—Announcement of the arrival in France of the first National Guard units gives the first official notice that an extensive troop movement has been accomplished despite hostile submarines, shortage of troop and supply ships and other obstacles, but without the loss of a man. Thousands of men have been moved to the seaboard from all parts of the country, loaded on transports and safely landed in France without any general knowledge of the facts having been disclosed to the country at large.

War Department officials were gratified at General Pershing's decision to announce the arrival of the National Guard forces, but permission to publish the designations of the guard units now at the training centres in France still is withheld. Unless General Pershing sees fit to release the information there is no present prospect of its publication.

FOR NEW LIBERTY LOANS.

[illegible]00,000 Probably To Be Issued Between February 1 And July 1.

Washington.—Congress will have to authorize early in the session, means of collecting from the American people between now and July 1 about $5,000,000,000 in addition to the $3,666,000,000 from Liberty Bonds already authorized but yet to be issued, the $1,000,000,000 or less expected from the war savings campaign and about $3,000,000,000 from war taxes.

Most Congressional leaders believe the $5,000,000,000 balance must be provided principally by issue of bonds and Secretary McAdoo has told members of Congress that he heartily favors this method.

PUTS FRENCH LOSS AT 1,700,000

Representative Says General Supplied Figures.

Washington.—Representative Johnson, of Washington State, in a speech at the National Press Club, said that France has lost [illegible] men and a similar number out of an army [illegible] war began. He [illegible] this statement [illegible] general. He added [illegible] count of her huge [illegible] to assume the offensive [illegible] help of Great Britain [illegible] States.

VILLISTAS DEFEATED.

Federals, [illegible] Ojinaga Turn Tables on Bandits.

Juarez, Mexico.—Defeated Mexican Federal troops [illegible] Ojinaga vindicated themselves Tuesday when they repulsed and drove off the Villa attacking force near Luguna, 170 miles south of here, inflicting severe losses on the comparatively small band of Villa followers.

MISS MARION CLEVELAND WEDS

Daughter Of Former President The Bride Of New Jersey Man.

Princeton, N. J.—Miss Marion Cleveland, daughter of former President Grover Cleveland, was married here to William Stanley Dell, of Morristown, N. J., a graduate of Princeton in the class of 1916. The ceremony, a very quiet one, was performed by Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University.

STATE AND PENINSUL...

Women barbers, hair dressers a manicurists number over 4,000 in Ne York City.

Sussex county farmers are arranging to sell potatoes and cabbage direct to consumers in the cities.

Arrangements are being made with the assistance of the Government to take a school census in Wilmington.

Selbyville has subscribed $1200 for the Y. M. C. A. war fund, more than a dollar for each resident of the town.

A new gas light has been erected on the jetty in Rehoboth Bay that will operate for three months without attention.

Dover Council is considering an ordinance providing for a $25 fine and 30 days imprisonment for a false alarm of fire.

Health authorities declare there are only 25 cases of typhoid fever in Wilmington, most of them having originated elsewhere.

A large American flag, presented by his two daughters, flies from a 40-foot staff at the home of Judge H. C. Conrad, Georgetown.

Trustees of Delaware College and the Women's College at Newark report the completion of new buildings costing more than $500,000.

Dover's municipal lighting plant, run in connection with the water plant, has increased its receipts in three years from $600 to $1400 a month.

Farmers around Chestertown, Md., are paying from 35 to 50 cts a barrel for husking corn. This is the highest price ever paid in that section.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is building two extra tracks from Newark to Iron Hill giving that section of the road four tracks, and laborers on the job are paid $3.57 a day.

The business men of Galena have organized a company for the purpose of installing an electric light plant in the town thus doing away with the old time coal oil lamps.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, is turning out 75 locomotives a week, or more than one for every working hour of the day, and the capacity will be increased.

Wilmington's fuel administrators have discovered that many persons are hoarding coal and have directed that such be given no more fuel by dealers until in actual need of it.

The first seagoing barge built by the Deibert Brothers of Elkton at their boat yard at Harve de Grace was launched Saturday afternoon. It was named Northern No. 14, Wilmington, Del.

The order of Elks has raised a fund of one million dollars and will build a hospital where men wounded overseas will be fitted up for occupational pursuits if not able to return to the army.

Directors of the Hercules Powder Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and an extra dividend of 8 per cent on all common stock making a total for the year of 70 per cent.

Governor Brambaugh, in an address at a Thanksgiving service in the Second Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, made the prediction that Pennsylvania "in the near future" will join the list of Prohibition States.

Residents of the rural sections have been warned to look out for two women who have been traveling in an automobile collecting two cents a can on canned goods under the claim that the Government is levying the tax.

Governor Townsend on Wednesday announced the appointment of Robert E. Schilling, the present principal of the Greensboro, Md., public schools, as Superintendent of Kent County Schools, to succeed the late Dr. James E. Carroll.

Dover is facing a coal famine, none of the local coal dealers having a ton of coal in their bins, with no asourance as to when they will receive any. Many citizens have sufficient coal for their heaters, and a scarcity of nut and stove coal is the greatest difficulty.

With the announcement from Washington that the War Department is planning to raise an army of more than 2,000,000 men, the local exemption boards are preparing themselves for the enormous task they will have on their hands when the next call is made.

The Juniata Company, of Philadelphie, has been awarded by the Sussex Levy Court the contract for building a new reinforced concrete bridge over the Mispillion river at Milford, on East Front street, for $3,991, subject to the approval of the Levy Court of Kent county.

Charges of hoarding are now pending against twelve canneries in Eastern Shore of Maryland. Owners of these canneries have been directed to appear before the State Food Administrator to answer the charges made against them in this respect, which are punishable by revocation of license, just as in the case of wasteful practices.

In the campaign being conducted by the Methodists of this State to raise $210,000 for the Wesley Institute formerly the Conference Academy, at Dover, $75,000 has been obtained and those in charge of the work intend to continue their activities until the entire amount has been collected. They are confident of success, as several large contributions have been promised.

Consolation.

A young probationer was preaching his trial sermon in a church in one of the inland villages of Scotland. After finishing the "discourse," he leaned over the pulpit and engaged in silent prayer, an act which surprised the congregation, who were unaccustomed to such procedure. Suddenly the young preacher felt someone slapping him gently on the shoulder, and on turning around he beheld the deacon, who said: "Hoot, mon, dinna tak' it sae mickle to heart; ye'll maybe dae better next time."

Habits of Crayfish.

The crayfish may be described as a fresh water lobster, and usually lives a purely aquatic life, keeping to the river-bed. Some of the crayfish found in Australia, however, have forsaken the water and excavate burrows in damp soil. The tunnel leading to the heart of the burrow is free from water, but water is always present in the chambers at the end where the crayfish lives. They do much damage to artificial watercourses in the mining districts by riddling the banks and dams.

Ouija Board.

The so-called ouija board has no more intelligence than any other piece of wood and its movement or action in the supposed answering of questions is controlled or imparted to it either consciously or unconsciously, innocently or fraudulently, voluntarily or involuntarily, by the operator. It is practically the same thing under a new name as the planchette board, which had such a great run in the early days of the spiritualism craze. —Exchange.

Mouth Decorations.

It is amazing how ideas of beauty vary with latitude and longitude. In Japan, the professional beauty loves to appear with golden teeth, in India she prefers them stained red, but in certain parts of Sumatra no lady who respected herself would condescend to have any front teeth at all. They are removed the moment they appear, and strictly suppressed if they should try again.

Utilizing Our Time.

We all need recreation, but we would indeed be acting most unwisely were we to give up all our spare time to the pursuit of pleasure. An evening now and then devoted to worthwhile study, or again utilizing a spare hour to the reading of a humorous story when we feel out of sorts, will without a question, prove a gilt-edge investment.—Exchange.

Waterproofing Concrete.

To stop leakage through concrete, such as tunnel walls, clean the walls thoroughly and paint with a solution consisting of eight and three-quarter pounds of zinc sulphate dissolved in a gallon of water. The zinc sulphate will act on the lime in the cement, forming insoluble calcium sulphate and zinc hydroxide, which fill up the pores in the concrete.

Important Discovery.

It has been discovered that large quantities of the dust that accumulates in certain portions of the apparatus used in making pig iron from iron ores—that is, in the blast furnaces—contains appreciable quantities of potash. The amount found depends on the kind of ore used in the blast-furnace charge.

Origin of Collie's Name.

The collie's name appears to be shrouded in mystery; but there seems to be a fairly reasonable foundation for supposing that it is from "coll" or "collar," on account of the broad white mark round the neck which is seen in the majority of these dogs.

It Was Ever Thus.

"The fair defendant will be acquitted, of course?" "I expect so," replied the prosecuting attorney. "As soon as she mounted the witness stand and smiled at the jury, nine out of the twelve began to fumble with their neckties and slick down their hair."

Donald's Idea.

Having been taken through the storage on an ocean voyage, and knowing there were several "classes" on a ship, Donald, in his first conversation with the new English cook, asked, "Did you come over storage?"

Born Together.

Boldness and power are such inseparable companions that they appear to be born together; and when once divided, they both decay and die at the same time.—Henry Venn.

A True Pioneer.

Felling trees which he helped to plant eighty years ago is the unique experience of a man in Devonshire who is within three years of reaching the century mark.

Bible Mention of Ebony.

There is only one reference in the Bible to ebony. It occurs only in Ezra 27:15, as one of the most important commodities imported into Tyre.

Out of the Mouths of Babes.

"Papa." said small Harry, "if you and I were the same size, would you say and do things to me that make me fighting mad?"

Epitome of the Man.

The spoken word, the written poem, is said to be an epitome of the man; how much more the done work.

Mistaken Identity.

The ancients supposed rock crystal to be merely ice congealed by intense cold.

It Generally Does.

Speech was given to man to disguise his thoughts.—Tallyrand.

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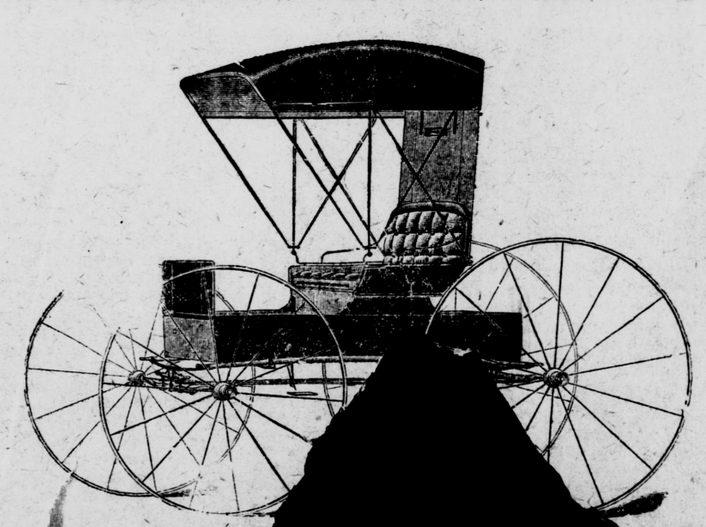
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NOTICE!

Estate of Edward . Manlove Deceased Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Edward . Manlove late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Martin B. Burris on the Twenty third day of August A. D 1917 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administrator without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administrator on or before the Twenty-third day of August A. D. 1918, or abide by the law in this behalf.

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Bowser Is Sentimental But, as Usual, It Is Not Appreciated

(Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Mr. Bowser took a seat on the front steps the other evening to smoke his cigar.

The cat was with him and she purred peacefully. The crickets in the grass of the front yard sang songs for his pleasure.

The moon rose, and she rose higher than usual, as if to challenge his admiration.

Now and then a whippoorwill called for his mate, and the sound of a ped-



"Boss, Have You Any Umbrellas to Be Mended?"

dler's voice shouting "blackberries" came to his ears like a sweet lullaby. Mr. Bowser grew sentimental under all these things. He thought of his boyhood days. He thought how pleasant life was. He thought how good Mrs. Bowser was to him, and how there was not an[illegible] in the town who thought as [illegible] of her home. By and by an umbrella mender opened his gate and walked in and said:

"Boss, have you got any umbrellas to be mended?"

"My dear friend," replied Mr. Bowser, "how can you view that glorious moon up there and talk of mending



"There Was a Sudden Flit."

umbrellas? I should think you would love to take a seat and reflect on what a beautiful canopy has been made over the earth for our benefit."

"So you have no umbrellas to mend?" asked the man.

"My dear sir, if I had a thousand umbrellas to mend, such a night as this is not the night to pass them out. Think of an umbrella with three ribs broken, and the ferule missing with the stars twinkling the way they are. It is a sacrilege, man—it is a sacrilege!"

Mr. Bowser was still admiring the glorious night, when a vegetable peddler came to the gate and called to him in a hoarse voice:

"Say, you! I have got ten cucumbers left, and I want to sell out and get home. What do you say to two cents apiece for them? I have been selling them for four cents all day."

Mr. Bowser heard, but did not answer. Just then he thought he heard the music of a harp down the street and the strains were in harmony with his feelings.

"I warrant them fresh," continued the man, "and they are not chucked full of water like some cucumbers. They are solid all the way through, and are the biggest bargain you have had offered to you in five years."

"Did you ever see a moon like that," finally spoke Mr. Bowser. "Look at its roundness! Look how she smiles down on the earth. Look—"

"Oh, I've seen moons before tonight. Say, old man, what about them cucumbers? You buy me out and I'll hustle home to my dear wife and children."

"Man alive, go away with your cucumbers! You ought to be sitting in [illegible] grove of cypress trees, thanking your Creator for making you such a man, free of expense. How many [illegible] delicious stars can you count?

"I'm not a-going to try to count one old chump[illegible] front steps with a ca[illegible] don't you talk pl[illegible] other folks do?"

The peddler ha[illegible] ten minutes whe[illegible] three months ago and you forgot to hand me the change. It is only a quarter, but I happen to need it. Here is the bill."

"Cobbler — patch — shoe," repeated Mr. Bowser. "Why, man, you should not have come here this evening of all evenings in the year."

"But I thought you had forgotten."

"Didn't you see that glorious moon and those bright stars? Didn't you see that I was plunged in thought?"

"I saw the moon and stars," replied the cobbler, "but I thought you come out here to cool off and it wouldn't do any hurt to speak to you. If you can't pay the bill now—"

"Pay for a patch on a shoe such a night as this! Don't you hear the crickets warbling their sad notes? Don't you see the fleeting shadows? Don't you feel this soft and gentle evening breeze?"

"Why, I think I do," replied the cobbler, "and you can stop in and pay the bill in the morning. I wouldn't think too much if I were you, for it makes one loose in the head. One time, I sat and looked at the moon for about half an hour, and it made me sleepy. I couldn't figure two and two, and the doctor warned me that I had better look out."

The cobbler went away, and Mr. Bowser returned to his state of entracement. The harp struck up again, and this time there was a singer with it. The song was "Buffalo Gals," and the air was meant to be lively, but struck Mr. Bowser with a peculiar sadness. The moon also seemed to be sad and the stars no longer shone with their former brilliancy. Mr. Bowser felt a tear sadly rolling down his sad cheek, and his chin might have begun to quiver with emotion, when a sewing machine agent came along at a brisk walk and turned into the gate, and said:

"Perhaps you haven't got a sewing machine yet? I am agent for one of the best and yet one of the cheapest machines ever brought out. If you have no objections, I should like to speak with your wife?"

"No mind but a sordid and selfish mind could come around here at this hour of the night and profane the heavens as you are doing. Don't you see that moon and how grandly she moves? That moon is visible in every land under the sun and millions of people are looking at the glorious sight, but you are here to sell a sewing machine—a thing of steel and iron."

"Oh, I see the moon right enough," replied the agent, "but I might look at it for a year and it would bring me no bread and butter. If you happen to be satisfied with the machine you've got, let me sell you a musical instrument."

"You sordid wretch!" exclaimed Mr. Bowser. "Listen to that harp and that song, and let your heart melt, as mine does."

The song of "Buffalo Gals" died away as suddenly as if a grasshopper had jumped down the throat of the singer. The harp quit playing and the crickets in the grass ceased to chirp. The moon saw red and Mr. Bowser rose up and began to descend the steps. All his entrancement was gone and his eyes looked danger. The agent moved along and Mr. Bowser moved after him. He was reaching for the man's coat collar when there was a sudden flit and a pursuit. He ran that agent down to the corner and, though he did not catch him, he frightened him until he was as pale as a ghost. Then he returned to his seat on the steps and, an hour later, Mrs. Bowser found him asleep in a shadow passed by the moon.

"Don't you know better than to sit out here in the chilly air?" she asked.

But Bowser only grunted. He had returned to practicality, and all sentiment had vanished with the whippoorwill, which was only a sparrow, anyway.

Bell Silent Forty Years.

Silent for more than forty years, a big bell hangs in the tower of the Jefferson Market Court building in New York city, and comparatively few persons know of its existence. More than half a century ago in Greenwich village, on the site of the court building, there was a tower in which hung a fire alarm bell. In this tower near the [illegible] was stationed a watchman [illegible] alarm whenever, in the village, he espied [illegible] present court building [illegible] 1876, the old bell [illegible] but from that [illegible] hushed. This [illegible] measures

Sleeves Reflect World's History

New York.—As the current of clothes goes rushing by, one has a strong temptation to reach out and grasp at the straws that are swirling along on the top eddies.

Standing on the bank and watching the brilliant things borne down the stream, one is strongly reminded of an alluring article by Mr. Beebe, the explorer, who has brought back so much that was worth while to the zoological knowledge in America.

Mr. Beebe rests quietly on a bank, as he tells it, by which passes a great, swiftly flowing stream which comes from the heart of the jungle and which is full of mystery and color and splendid exotic life. The stream has caught on its top current parts of this life, and as he studies it, keenly and with knowledge, as it swiftly goes by him, he is able to form in his mind just what the life of that special jungle is. Fauna and flora go by, an opossum with its young, a peculiar kind of snake on a log, bits of wood that explain the tree growth, birds that have been caught in branches and cannot extricate themselves. On, on goes the colorful stream, rushing past the flat mud bank and explaining to the zoologist and ornithologist the entire life and personality of the source from which all these things come.

It is thus in fashions. All the tumult, the revolt, the color, the personality and the life of a country flow by in this semi-annual stream of clothes that are symbols of their sources. And the one who stands on the bank wants to reach out a hand or throw out a grappling pole, as Mr. Beebe did, and bring in for closer observation the peculiar and particular things that can be developed into a whole chapter of interest.

Sleeves From Every Epoch.

Sleeves, for instance. There is a detail that one wants to catch at with a grappling pole, pull into the bank and study for a week. They are representative of the history of the world. Each epoch seems to have offered a peculiar phase of arm covering for the designers to incorporate into modern costumes.

We have the medieval sleeve which opens after it leaves the elbow and drops in a point to the knee; we have the Chinese sleeve which is roomy enough for all the juggling we care to do; there is the tight sleeve of the Directoire that fits into an oversnug armhole and stretches to the knuckles of the hand; there is the Italian sleeve that begins in an armhole that is nearly at the elbow and widens itself out in order that it may drop in cloaklike folds to the wrist, where it is caught into a band of white velvet or cloth.

There is the sleeve that is slashed from armhole to wrist, as Marguerite and Faust wore it, and there is the Oriental sleeve that is formed from the front edge of a cape and confined to the arm with a bracelet of tulle or jewels.

Another sleeve is merely a brassard and, of course, it is on an evening gown. There are sleeves taken from the church, from comic opera, from the Round Table, from Wagnerian legends, from the days of Dante and, one might almost add, from the Sultan of Sulu. There are sleeves that are nothing but arm bands above and below the elbow, to which are caught swinging folds of colored tulle.

Possibly the one garment which the sleeve-mad designers have left untouched in their wild orgy of designing is the street coat which is part of a conventional tailored suit. All sorts of liberties are taken with sleeves in top coats, because this garment has reached so high on the ladder of fashion that it gets a whack of originality from every designer who wants to play with the garment in either a commercial or artistic way.

The short street coat, however, remains conventional. So little has been done with this garment in the line of originality that we begin to believe that the French influence dominates even in this line of American costumery. Paris, as you remember, insisted that she could do little with the coat suit because her tailors were wielding hand grenades instead of scissors.

Variety in Armholes.

It is not possible to deal with sleeves, in detail or in mass, without taking the armhole into serious consideration. The tailors and dressmakers talk in an interesting manner about this alleged minor part of the costume. It is a pity, one might say in passing, that there are any cutters and fitters who treat it as a minor consideration, for the average woman knows that the skill or awkwardness in cutting an armhole makes or mars the fit of the frock and her individual comfort.

There are few people who can restrain their tempers when the subject of armholes is mentioned, because the extraordinary deficiency of talent in this particular line of dressmaking reaches out into the daily lives of thousands. Let us hope that the cutters of this winter will have learned more than they knew last winter, if they are going to attempt a dozen instead of two varieties.

There is the tight Directoire armhole that hugs the skin so that the fronts of the coat or bodice must be perfectly adjusted in order that they will not rise in waves about the neck.

There is the long, loose Chinese armhole which demands a certain lack of contour in the bodice or jacket.

There is the pear-shaped armhole which extends to the waistline and into which an elbow-length or three-quarter sleeve is usually placed. And, topping the list of comfortable armholes, is the one that belongs to the lining and not to the bodice.

New Type Saves Temper.

If you have had trouble with the fit of your jackets and blouses because of ill-cut armholes, remember that this last type saves temper and tears. When the sleeve is put into the armhole of the lining and the outer material is allowed to drop over it, moving with security and freedom according to the shifting of the shoulders, then you get the best armhole that the American tailors can achieve.

This is the kind that is now in high fashion. It is run well over the top of the arm and up on the lining, in order that there may be no revealing of the inside material when the outer armhole swings to and fro. Some dressmakers use a band of embroidery or soutaching or ornamented cloth of some kind over the lining from the edge of the armhole half way to the front, in order that the effect is good when the outer armhole shifts.

The recognition given by the designers to this armhole in the lining has been the reason for an influx of sleeves made of different material from the gown fabric and also in a different color.

Street frocks of heavy cloth will have long, tight sleeves of braided satin running from shoulder to wrist. They do not make a shocking contrast in color, but depart from the tone of the gown sufficiently to give an artistic touch.

(Copyright, McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Three-Quarter Length Sleeves.

Three-quarter length sleeves and elbow length gloves were a feature of several smart afternoon dresses at a recent wedding.

Always Look Neat.

Reserve ten minutes a day to treat the nails, 30 minutes for the bath, and time for the "100 strokes" for the hair and one will have gained the first step toward acquiring a well-groomed appearance, says a well-known authority on beauty.

With this habit formed it naturally results that the little attentions necessary to the outing attire follow.

Neatness is a thing that grows on one. It becomes a hobby if due thought is given to its development. Once formed it becomes a second nature.

New Veil Importations.

In the newest veiling importations, combinations of very light, delicate colors appear in the designs on black or very dark mesh. Among the most interesting combinations are gray and tan, gray and lavender and tan and lavender on such backgrounds as beaver brown, black and very dark purple. In these novelties the colors are used so sparingly and are blended so perfectly that the effect is exceedingly refined.

Bobbed Hair on Way.

It may be that the style of hairdressing adopted by the Bohemian element of feminine art students will spread throughout the realm of womankind. Word comes from Paris, and it is confirmed in America, that bobbed hair may shortly supplement the masses of coils and waves that have been in style for some time.

A more practical reason for the impending change is advanced by reason of the number of women who will adopt a more or less masculine uniform government service work, either at home or at the front. It claimed that short hair is more convenient, more hygenic and more consistent with such uniforms.

Belted Dresses.

Belted fashions are everywhere apparent where garments are shown for young women. The belt appears on the one-piece dress, the separate coat, the smock type of blouse and on the jacket of the suit. It has many variations, and this perhaps is one reason it has remained in style for at least four seasons.

TOLD IN A PARAGRAPH

A process has been invented in Europe for converting water into hydrogen peroxide with chemicals that afterward are recovered for further use.

A new type of gasoline gauge for automobiles, in which a float causes a hand to register on a dial, can be substituted for the regular tank cap.

Since the discovery of tin in Alaska in 1902 nearly 1,000 tons of the metal have been produced and it is believed that this year's yield will be 300 tons.

Pershing's men have established a complete American city in France. Wonder who has the crap-shooting privilege?

Perhaps it is possible to be too careful. Some people who believe in having every thing in its place can't find the place.

There is nothing so deceiving as appearances. We know several very plain June brides who are corking good cooks.

Mrs. S. Harris of Denver, Col., has nine grandsons in the British army and her only son has enlisted in the United States army.

Uruguay has decided that all vessels landing passengers at its ports must be equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus.

According to an Italian authority eggs can be kept fresh a year by coating them with unsalted lard and storing them in a cool, well-ventilated place.

For cleaning city sewer catch basins a New York man has designed a motor-truck that carries a small dredging plant that empties into the body of the vehicle.

In the Arctic regions the skin of the walrus is used to cover small boats, and is attached to the boats with the points of walrus tusks.

Rearing Radishes.

A Columbus woman, who prides herself on her command of good English, says the Indianapolis News, was telling about her experiences with a war garden. With some things she had been successful, while other crops were utter failures.

"To tell the truth," she declared, "I never have had any luck rearing radishes."

ttle Problems Married Life

By WILLIAM GEORGE JORDAN

(Copyright)

COMRADESHIP IN MARRIED LIFE.

There is but one reason, but one justification for marriage, and that is —love; all the other motives are not reasons, they are only excuses. Those who start in married life with a good capital of love feel that they have an absolute guarantee of harmony and happiness that will endure through all their years, but if they depend solely on love they may find they are exhausting their capital instead of living on the interest and may soon become bankrupt of love. But love alone is too fine, delicate and emotional to stand the constant hard usage of daily life. Like gold, it is better and stronger when alloyed; love should be made sturdy and lasting, reinforced, strengthened and intensified in its power to resist wear. It is only when alloyed, or blended, with comradeship and trust that it is at its best.

The truest, sweetest and happiest marriages are those of two who just are wedded sweethearts and good chums. With this duality of condition and trust that keeps their atmosphere pure, clear, bracing and wholesome, all sources of discord are neutralized, all joys are doubled by sharing, all sorrows lightened by mutual sympathy, comfort and inspiration, and all problems solved in the sweet sacredness of conference, with the united wisdom of both ever at the command of either, needing no outside referee.

Success in married life does not require heroic spectacular qualities possible only to a few chosen ones, the elect of the earth; it needs only loving comradeship and confidence, a little self-control, courage, kindness, unselfishness, cheerfulness and just daily patience along the way. It does not require wealth, for often the poor are the happiest and most contented. It does not demand intellectual powers and fine education, for two aged lovers, hardly able to read, may sit together in the sunshine by a cottage door at eventide, finding all their world in each other's eyes, telling their beads of sweet memories of past joys and of sorrows outlived, and as her thin worn hand rests lovingly in his, there seems a benediction of calm peace and consecrated love that makes mere intellectual wisdom seem worthless by contrast.

There are some who tell us the qualities necessary in husband and wife. The long inventory sounds like an unabridged dictionary of all the virtues and one can imagine the saints blushing with shame at the sudden realization of how far short they are of this perfection. It seems like a test examination for a front seat in paradise and few of us would get more than a nine per cent rating on an honest marking.

Let us be thankful that two who are just human and with all their faults, foibles and failings can have happiness if they determine to have it and pay the price in thought and effort. It is not a gamble; it is a certainty if both determine to do their best and work in union and unity. It does not mean a life unclouded by trial, sorrow, or suffering but a home filled with love and peace, a rest and a refuge where no real discord can long throw darkening shadows.

Comradeship is one of the strongest ties of married life. Comradeship is friendship in a negligee suit; it is free, near, trustful, comfortable, familiar and intimate. It has a basic respect that makes formality out of place, and pretense and pose seem treason; the two are their natural selves, spontaneous and unrestrained except by that respect for each other's individuality that makes each careful not to wound or offend the other.

Comradeship between husband and wife is the finest type of friendship, for pulsing through it is the constant current of love, tenderness, sympathy, nearness, dearness and closer communion of interests, that ever vitalizes, intensifies and freshens. Comradeship gives to each a finer, truer understanding of the other that comes, not from the mere observation of acts and of moods, but from glimpses into the depths of each other's thought, the revealings of standards and ideals, the unconscious confession of hopes, fears and longings and restless ambitions that are hidden forces struggling towards expression like the root of a plant seeking to penetrate the soil and reach the light. These come only in easy conversation where there is no thought of talking for effect, no sense of being on dress parade.

When the two are real comrades the wife is interested in the hobbies, games, business, friends and politics of the husband. She may not see what fun he can have knocking a little ball over the landscape and then poking round a big field to find it, but if golf gives him any real pleasure she is glad, and is interested, and wants to understand. Politics may seem to her just something we pay officeholders to manage, but if he sees anything in it she is pleased to give him a chance to let her in on the puzzle.

Her talk about her friends, her clothes, her reading and the hundred trifles of gossip and comment that may appeal to her he hears with genuine interest, not with that condescending tolerance that some foolish people, unconscious of how much they might learn, employ in listening to some little toddler who wants to talk. He has always rather sniffed at women's clubs, but when she joins one, and is scheduled to write a paper he is pleased to talk it over and dig up some gems of material from the mine of his masculine wisdom, just to help out. They criticize some book she has been reading as she tells him the story, or perhaps she has read it aloud to him after dinner, and though she may think the hero a demigod and he calls him a pompous prig and they grow a bit enthusiastic and finally laugh at each other's view, their non-agreement really does not make the least difference, you know, for this is just—radeship.

With this spirit of comradeship t[illegible] is never any thought of settling [illegible] question of "who is boss?" for such [illegible] question never arises. When a pr[illegible] lem comes up before this home s[illegible] preme court, they have a quiet lit[illegible] earnest session and if they do not s[illegible] the issue from the same point of view, by concession and compromise the one who has thought most deeply on the subject, who feels it most intently or who is most affected by it casts the deciding vote.

Comradeship inspires tolerance and throws little peculiarities into the shadow; it ignores or obscures petty failings as of no real consequence; it concentrates on the fine sterling qualities and forgives and forgets the little mortgages. Love oftimes is exacting; in its intensity it may place undue importance on a trifle and be seriously disturbed at a flaw or failing that seems a scar on a noble character. Comradeship helps love to a more human view, a saner, wiser charity in judging. A man says a friend of whom he is genuinely fond, "he is a bully good fellow," and all the emphasis of his heart goes into the words and atones for the phrasing; he knows his friend's failings but loyalty minifies their importance, the eyes are trained not to see, the lips keep silence.

In his bachelor days the husband may have had some friend tried and true who was dear to him, whom he trusted as one good man does another. If the golden light of some success or prosperity threw a glow of radiance across his pathway an involuntary smile brightened his face as he thought how pleased his friend would be to hear it, how unselfish would be his sympathy, how hearty would be his congratulations; he could bank on his friend's happiness just as certainly and absolutely as if his own dear mother were listening to the story and eager for every word of detail.

If the hand of sorrow pressed heavily on his soul, and the night of doubt and fear settled down on his life, and the ship of his great hope had sunk when it was almost in port, and he faced failure and defeat, he knew one who would be unchanged, whom he could count on to the very end. And when some problem affecting the welfare of either had to be solved it was the problem of both and they would stay up half the night to settle it like a jury locked out until they came to a verdict and they put together their wisdom just as they had often pooled their meager funds when the exigencies or need of the one became the privilege and glad opportunity of the other.

When this instinctive impulse to confidence is carried into married life and the heart and the lips and the outstretched arms turn to the wife as naturally as the magnetic needle finds its north, with the truest comradeship made greater and finer by love, then married life has no real problems that the two, united and in unison, cannot solve.

Comradeship holds the specter of monotony at bay. With two ever bringing their best sweetly to each other, as a little child carries to its mother a wayside flower it has plucked, just because it is most natural to bring it to her, there is little fear that their days will be long or that they will hunger for change from each other when they are finding this change in each other and with each other. Whatever tends to lessen their comradeship and to decrease their dependence on each other is a menace to their happiness.

One of the early temptations of married life is to live with the old folks. It all sounds so alluring when it is proposed that "they can take the entire third floor which is not really needed" by the home company who are willing to donate it or sublet it to the young firm. The advantages are obvious, the disadvantages are more subtle, but it is a hazardous experiment.

The opening words of the world's greatest book are "In the beginning," and they are the most important words of married life; they open its chapters of greatest joy and keenest sorrows. All its problems are most easily mastered "in the beginning;" wrongs and injustice that may throw the dark shadow of despair over the life of one and perhaps even finally separate forever the two who have loved may, in a spirit of calmness, courage and wisdom, be silenced forever "in the beginning." If there have been mistakes and blind blundering and folly, if the two determine to start afresh, to begin all over again and wipe out the past, letting love, comradeship and trust be their watchwords they can have a new—beginning.

And what was true of that first marriage in the dim dawn of history, in that garden of Eden, is true of all marriages and will be till time shall end that their paradise is committed to the absolute keeping of the two, and that they shall watch it and guard it and care for it and that only by their own wrong shall this paradise with all its joys, and its peace and its sunshine ever pass from them.

The First Headlight.

The first headlight was carried not by a locomotive, but by a winged insect—the lantern fly. Nobody knows just why the lantern fly carries a lantern. Very likely it is for the purpose of notifying insects of like species and opposite sex of its whereabouts. But the contrivance is wholly unique of its kind. The front part of the lantern fly's head is extended in such a way as to form a hollow, bulbous structure that (in a dead-and-dried specimen) has a paperlike consistency. When the insect flies at night the papery bulb is illuminated. By what? Nobody can say, except that it is a phosphorescent light, and the nature of that is a puzzle to science.

White Africans.

That race in Northern Africa known as the Berbers is white, and if they dressed like our own people and had the habits of Americans or Europeans they could easily pass for such. The Berbers are believed to be descendants of the white inhabitants of ancient Europe. They are Mohammedans. Blue eyes, fair hair, and rosy cheeks are quite common among them, and many of the women are strikingly handsome.

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Women Hard at Work.

Four million dollars to be expended by women for women in a single year was never before heard of. These are days of amazing things, but this is what the Young Woman's Christian association has undertaken, says the New York Letter. Within two months after the declaration of war last spring, the association, with 50 years' experience behind it in work for girls, was in the field with its war work council to meet the needs of women and girls everywhere, both here and abroad, who are in moral or physical danger because of war-changed conditions. Hostess houses for women visiting the training camps, and emergency housing for girls who are taking the places of men in industry, are one of the chief needs. Twenty workers are already in Europe, and others are on the way or arriving. They are opening cafeterias in France and Russia for the women who are doing men's work and are providing rest and recreation places for nurses at the front during their hours off.

KIDNEY TROUBLE NOT EASILY RECOGNIZED

Applicants for Insurance Often Rejected

An examining physician for one of the prominent life insurance companies, in an interview of the subject, made the astonishing statement that one reason why so many applicants for insurance are rejected is because kidney trouble is so common to the American people, and the large majority of those whose applications are declined do not even suspect that they have the disease.

Judging from reports from druggists who are constantly in direct touch with the public, there is one preparation that has been very successful in overcoming these conditions. The mild and healing influence of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its remarkable record of success.

We find that Swamp-Root is strictly an herbal compound and we would advise our readers who feel in need of such a remedy to give it a trial. It is on sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

True to Life.

"I don't see how you can read that trashy novel," declared mother. "Do you see any merit in it at all?"

"Why, yes," answered father. "It is intensely realistic."

"What do you mean? Why, the conversation between the lovers is utterly silly slush, and their actions are idiotically absurd."

"Yes—that's what I mean," agreed father, mildly.

Anoint the eyelids with Roman Eye Balsam at night, and in the morning observe the refreshed and strengthened sensation in your eyes. Adv.

She Had a Papa Once.

The little girl's father had been away a long time in search of health. His memory must have grown dim in the child's mind. One afternoon, when being rolled out in her go-cart, she saw a little child run by to a man beyond and call, "Papa. Papa." The little girl turned to her mother and remarked in a sorrowful tone, "Once we had a papa."



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...s Almost Frantic With the Pa... and Suffering of Kidney Com... plaint. Doan's Made Her Well.



Mrs. Shuster

Mrs. Lydia Shuster, 1838 Margaret St., Frankford, Pa., says: "A cold started my kidney trouble. My back began to ache and got sore and lame. My joints and ankles became swollen and painful and it felt as if needles were sticking into them. I finally had to give up and went from bad to worse.

"My kidneys didn't act right and the secretions were scanty and distressing. I had awful dizzy spells when everything before me turned black; one time I couldn't see for twenty minutes. Awful pains in my head set me almost frantic and I was so nervous, I couldn't stand the least noise. How I suffered! Often I didn't care whether I lived or died.

"I couldn't sleep on account of the terrible pains in my back and head. Nothing seemed to do me a bit of good until I began taking *Doan's Kidney Pills*. I could soon see they were helping me; the backache stopped, my kidneys were regulated and I no longer had any dizzy spells or rheumatic pains. I still take *Doan's* occasionally and they keep my kidneys in good health."

"*Sworn to before me.*
F. W. CASSIDY, JR., Notary Public.

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DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

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Expediency.

"A wise man may change his mind."

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "But a man sometimes gets credit for changing his mind when caution has caused him to shift his line of talk."

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 30c.

The Limit Reached.

"I don't see why women use such diminutive envelopes for their correspondence."

"Guess they won't make 'em any smaller, at that."

"Why not?"

"Got to have room to carry a postage stamp."

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

Has been used for all ailments that are caused by a disordered stomach and inactive liver, such as sick headache, constipation, sour stomach, nervous indigestion, fermentation of food, palpitation of the heart caused by gases in the stomach. August Flower is a gentle laxative, regulates digestion both in stomach and intestines, cleans and sweetens the stomach and alimentary canal, stimulates the liver to secrete the bile and impurities from the blood. Sold in all civilized countries. 30 and 90 cent bottles.—Adv.

PUT POOR LO IN A SHOWCASE

Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York Institution for Relics of Red Men.

There are still, as we all know, quite a lot of Indians left in America, but many tribes are extinct, and many others have imbibed enough civilization to change them completely, Niksah writes. The Indian as he was before he met the white man is practically a thing of the past, and this fact is signified by the completion in New York of a splendid museum building to house his remains.

Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, is the full name of this institution, which is moving into its palatial headquarters near Broadway and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street. The Heye foundation has been in existence for some years and has had a number of ethnologists and archeologists in the field. Its method has been to obtain a collection first and then erect a building. The exhibit, which is now placed in its new home, is probably the greatest collection of relics of the American Indian.

Not only North America, but Central and South America and the West Indies are included in the studies conducted under the Heye foundation. One of its field men, Mr. De Booy, has returned from the Virgin islands and Santo Domingo with a vast amount of new material bearing upon the primitive inhabitants of that region.

It is believed that this new museum will attract an unusual amount of attention, for the Indians are an unfailing source of interest to Americans.

United States has a penny shortage.



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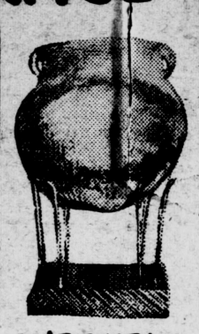
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"There's a Reason"

AN EXTINCT AMERICAN RACE



EXCAVATING IN AN ARICKARA VILLAGE SITE



ARICKARA EARTHERN POT



ARICKARA PIPES



NATURAL POSITION IN GRAVE

By R. W. JONES.

Gradually the life of the Arickara Indians of the Dakotas is being traced out and studied in detail by W. H. Over of the University of South Dakota.



W. H. Over.

What sort of people were this now extinct race? How did they live? What was their religion? What degree of culture had they attained?

During a period of years Mr. Over visited camp sites and village sites, burial grounds and battlefields of the Indians, collecting and studying the relics of these first settlers—or were they first, after all? A find of hammer stones, arrow heads and charred hearth stones in an old soil layer two to six feet beneath the surface last summer indicates earlier inhabitants than the Arickara.

When the Indians followed the buffalo over the Dakota prairies, long before the white man came, there were fifty or more populous villages along the Missouri river. The early tribes of Arickaras in the Missouri valley, like Dakota farmers today, grew corn and pumpkins, for the Arickaras were farmers. They built lodges of poles and willow thatch, daubed thick with mud to keep out the searching fingers of the blizzards. Their clothing was made of buffalo skins. The shovel with which they dug their fields and the trowel with which they spread the mud plaster on the walls of their houses were made from the shoulder-blade of the buffalo. Their arrow points and knives were of flint or bone. This was the life of the Arickaras before the first white traders came, before the Sioux (or Dakotah) Indians pressed by white settlers from Canada, poured in from the north and east. It was the stone age, when to make a hammer required days of grinding and working on some boulder found in the creek bed, with an outline like that of the tool to be made.

Fine Collection of Relics.

More than sixty skeletons of the Arickara tribe have been unearthed and are in the university museum. Hundreds of hammer stones, arrow heads, beads, bone tools and bone ornaments are also in the university collection of the Airckara relics. Even the national government has not nearly as good an Arickara collection. The only two Arickara tobacco pipes ever found in a grave are in the university collection. There are many fragments of the earthenware pots or bowls used by the Indians in cooking, and two entirely undamaged bowls, which show the kind of pottery work the ancient Indians made.

The age of much of the material found is problematical, but that a great deal of it dates back to the period before 1750 is certain, for at about that time the Sioux or Dakota Indians began driving the Arickaras relentlessly up the Missouri and to the westward.

The other Arickara village sites show no trace of contact with the whites. No article of metal can be found in the most ancient locations. Farther west, and up the Missouri river, the excavations yield scraps of copper obtained from the first traders, from which the Indians made ornaments and, by twisting the thin sheet copper into cones, arrow heads shaped like funnels which slipped over the end of the shaft of the arrow. An occasional blue or red bead comes to light, or a brass ball, or bits of looking-glass, or a knife. One old knife, found in a cache hole where it had been placed a century or more ago, safely wrapped in a buffalo robe, was made in Sheffield and was one of the knives sent out by the early Hudson bay traders.

The village sites farther west are more recent. On the Missouri river, at the place described by Lewis and Clark in their diary of the exploration of the Northwest in 1805, "at the bend in the river where the river flows west," was a large village with more than one hundred lodges. In these more recent villages are found brass arm-bands and bracelets, as well as an occasional steel ax or flint-lock gun.

Their Domestic Life.

The bones in the refuse heaps show the Arickaras lived on buffalo, deer, antelope, elk, rabbit and wild fowl as well as on corn, beans and pumpkins. Parched corn has been found in the lodges at every village site.

Only a sunken circle of ground like an abandoned circus arena, but far smaller, shows where one of the lodges stood. A five-family lodge, built with big timbers, may yield part of a cedar post almost rotted away, despite the comparatively dry climate. Each family had its cache-hole, or primitive safety deposit vault. This was a jug-shaped hole four to six feet deep, in which valuables were hidden when the family left home to avoid hostile Indians or to go on a hunting trip. The mouth of the hole was covered with sticks and leaves, so as not to be distinguishable from the surrounding surface.

The burial customs of the Arickaras differed from those of the Sioux. The Arickaras buried their dead in the ground, while the Sioux left the bodies of their dead, wrapped in skins, on scaffolds or in trees. The Arickaras buried from one to six bodies in a grave, the body lying on the right side, with the head to the north. Digging was hard with the primitive implements these Indians had, so the graves were small, and the bodies placed with the knees drawn up. Scarcely any grave contains anything but the skeleton. Little or no paraphernalia was ever buried with the body, except an occasional bead or band of brass or copper, showing the contact with the fur traders. The earlier burial sites yield nothing but bones. The graves were three to six feet deep, and above the upper skeleton were placed slabs of cottonwood or ash or bundles of willow twigs, to keep wild animals from digging into the grave. Other Indians used flat rocks for the same purpose.

The Schwenkfelders.

The Schwenkfelders are a religious sect who, like the Friends, the Dunkards and the Mennonites, profess the doctrine of nonresistance. They are the followers of Kaspar won Schwenkfeld, a German religious reformer of the sixteenth century. He was an advocate of the Reformation, but his views differed greatly from those of Luther. He did not found a church as it was inconsistent with his principles, but after his death his followers held meetings and different congregations came into existence in various parts of Germany, particularly in Silesia. They suffered much persecution and many left their homes. In 1734 34 families emigrated from Silesia to Pennsylvania and settled in Montgomery and Berks counties. They have in this country six churches and 1,043 members.

Make Your Dreams Count.

There are two kinds of dreamers—the dreamer who merely dreams and the dreamer who puts his dreams into deeds. The man who has not his dreams is the man who will have very little to show in justification of his existence when the final balance is struck and the book of his life is closed. The man who has lived in dreams without deeds will show an equally sterile account. All of the world's great facts grew out of some man's or some woman's dream—a dream cherished and made into a reality.—Exchange.

Kind of "Creature" He Was.

Donald and Charlie, boys of eleven, had seen an old-time thrilling melodrama and the next day were repeating it for the benefit of an audience of small boys in the garage of Charlie's father. Charlie was the "villain" and Donald the "heroine." After Donald, with the villain cowering and shivering before him had denounced the other bitterly, he thrilled his small audience with the shrieking climax, "Out of my way, abdominal creature!"

Oldest Inhabitant.

Lost Soul—Why did they send that monkey down here?

Old Timer—Don't you know who that is? He's our ancestor.—Cartoons.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR DECEMBER 9

EZRA AND NEHEMIAH TEACH THE LAW.

LESSON TEXT—Nehemiah 8:1, 4, 5, 6, 8-12. Read entire chapter.

GOLDEN TEXT—Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path.—Ps. 119:105.

The first day of the seventh month (8:2) was about October 444 B. C. Seven days feast (vv. 15-18) was the feast of the Tabernacles beginning the 15th of the seventh month (October) and continuing for seven or eight days (Lev. 23). Nehemiah was the governor; Ezra the scribe, chief priest; and Artaxerxes, king of Persia, ruler over Palestine. It would be interesting to look up the sudden interjection of Ezra's name into this discourse; also the special reasons for teaching the Bible. There is in this chapter a record of a full week and of the daily events of that week.

I. The Preparation. Go back to verse 70 of the preceding chapter, and you will find that the temple had just been receiving some large gifts. The task of finishing the wall was also completed, all of which gives point to verse one, where it says that the people gathered themselves together as one man. This was an ancient open-air meeting, one we do well to study. The people requested Ezra to "bring the book." It needed no catch-penny operations to draw the crowd together. The writer of Nehemiah calls the book "the law which the Lord hath commanded unto Moses." (See v. 1 cf. v. 14.) This, of course, would include Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy, an indication as to the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch, which is in line with the statement that Jesus Christ made that it was God who had written it as he had commanded Moses. It was not a mob; there was organization and equipment. (See v. 3 and 4.) The Bible was also read so that the people could understand it (v. 2); certainly something that is in demand in our present day. Ezra opened the book in the sight of all the people, for he stood on an elevation above them (v. 5) and read "distinctly."

II. The Reading of the Word. They read the book, not from some commentary or quarterly, though these have value in their place. The reading began with reverence. Reverence for but not a worship of the book. The Bible is not a fetish or a charm against sickness or accident. The verse "caused the people to understand the law," (v. 7) probably means that is was translated into the vernacular, the language of the common people. While God's word is a plain book and easy to read, nevertheless men of spiritual understanding are needed to "rightly divide" it unto the people (v. 7). However, the great interpreter of the Bible given by the Father is the Holy Spirit himself (John 16:12-15; I John 2:20-27). This method of beginning the study of the word and its continuance as presented in these verses is a good suggestion for modern Sunday school workers.

III. The Hearing of the Word. (vv. 9-17). As Ezra and Nehemiah and their associates and Levites taught the people, there was a five-fold result. First: There was conviction and mourning. The word of God always convicts of sin, but the people were told not to mourn over the past, nor were they to weep, for all the people wept (v. 9). When men hear the words of the law there will be conviction of sin. (See Eph. 6:7; Heb. 4:12.) Weeping may not, however, be conviction (2 Cor. 7:10). Weeping weakens, but that was not designed, rather the exhilaration of joy. Moreover, they were to seek the refreshment of food and drink. Indeed, the joy of the Lord was to be their strength (v. 10). "And there was very great gladness" (v. 17). In verse 11 we are told that the Levites exhorted the people to hold their peace, that the day was holy and that they should be grieved. To this the people responded (v. 12), and made great mirth, because they had understood the declaration of the word of the Lord. Notice that joy and gladness came after obedience, also that Nehemiah, the governor, had a part in the teaching. It is a great thing for any people when their civil rulers are genuine, intelligent, and spiritual leaders. The people were instructed to show their gratitude as well as their piety by remembering "those for whom nothing had been prepared" (v. 10). The fourth result was peace (v. 11)—the peace of right relation with God (Rom. 5:1; Phil. 4:7).

Fifth Result: Service.

Mourning can very easily be continued too long, and, therefore, it was necessary to employ the emotion of mirth and the exercise of work that the people might enter into this peace. The fifth result, therefore, was service (v. 12). Notice that their thanksgiving portions and their service were based upon an intelligent knowledge of God's word. If there is anything that present-day social service needs, it is the illumination which comes from a knowledge of God's word. Last of all, worship (vv. 13-18). Worship is a compound of "worth" and "ship."

A Scientific Waster.

"Why does young Flubdub always keep a taxicab waiting?"

"He's a spendthrift."

"Well?"

"But he's incurably lazy at that. So he likes to run up a bill with the aid of machinery."

Think It Over.

"Is this a second-hand store?" inquired a customer.

"Yes," said the storekeeper expectantly.

"Well, I want one for my watch."

MOTHER!

Have you ever used MOTHER'S JOY SALVE for Colds, Coughs, Croup and Pneumonia, Asthma, and Head Catarrh? If you haven't get it at once. It will cure you.—Adv.

Further Army Plans.

Ambulance and escort wagons for an army of 2,033,000 men will require the expenditure of $10,600,000, according to the recently published urgent deficiency estimates. This sum is expected to cover the acquisition of 55,000 escort wagons, 60,000 water wagons, 3,400 ambulance wagons, 10,000 medical carts and 5,000 small arms ammunition wagons. These figures are all additional to the increased estimates for motor transport.—Army and Navy Journal.

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Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Illustration.

"Birds of a feather flock together."

"That's so; a number of swallows generally accompany a jolly lark."

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. Gleason, Notary Public.

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"The best—all his vices are hereditary."—Life.

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Lansdowne, Pa., new St. Vincent's home for orphans cost $3,000,000 or more.

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Defeat Backache and Kidney Trouble With Anuric

Many people in this section have suffered from rheumatism and kidney trouble and have found that Anuric was the most successful remedy to overcome these painful and dangerous ailments.

The lucky people are those who have suffered, but who are now well because they heeded nature's warning signal in time to correct their trouble with that wonderful new discovery of Dr. Pierce's called "An-u-ric" (double strength). You should promptly heed these warnings, some of which are dizzy spells, backache, irregularity of the urine or the painful twinges of rheumatism, sciatica or lumbago. To delay may make possible the dangerous forms of kidney disease, such as stone in the bladder. If you want quick relief buy Anuric now (60c a package)—or send Dr. Pierce 10c for trial pkg. This will prove that "Anuric" eliminates uric acid as hot water melts sugar.

JERSEY NEWS

Pleasantville, N. J.—"It is with great pleasure that I write these few lines in praise of 'Anuric' for uric acid and kidney trouble. I had been troubled for twenty years with kidney trouble and had tried various kidney remedies. Seeing 'Anuric' advertised in the papers I decided to try it. Ten tablets did me wonderful good, and fifty tablets made me a new man. They have wonderful curative power. I sincerely hope that my words will be the means of restoring other sufferers of kidney trouble to good health."—JOHN C. FOWLER, 24 Woodland Ave.

Dr. Pierce's reputation is back of this new medicine and you know that his Pleasant Pellets for the liver, his Favorite Prescription for the ills of women, and his Golden Medical Discovery for the blood have had a splendid reputation for the past 50 years.—Adv.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price, But Great in Every Other Way



Genuine bears signature

Carter's Little Liver Pills

Make you feel the joy of living. It is impossible to be happy or feel good when you are

CONSTIPATED

This old remedy will set you right over night.

Brent Good

PALLID PEOPLE Usually Need Iron in the Blood. Try CARTER'S IRON PILLS

Canadian Farmers Profit From Wheat



The war's devastation of European crops has caused an unusual demand for grain from the American Continent. The people of the world must be fed and wheat near $2 a bushel offers great profits to the farmer. Canada's invitation is therefore especially attractive. She wants settlers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops.

You can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE and other lands at remarkably low prices. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of **Oats, Barley and Flax.**

Mixed farming as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition are the only food required for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent.

There is an extra demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. The Government is urging farmers to put extra acreage into grain. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

J. P. JAFFRAY,
Cor. Walnut & Broad Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Government Agent

Overworked Women must learn not to neglect their health



How Women are Restored to Hea...

Spartanburg, S.C.—"For nine years I s... fered from backache, weakness, and irre... larities so I could hardly do my work. ... tried many remedies but found no pe... nent relief. After taking Lydia E. Pi... ham's Vegetable Compound I felt a gre... change for the better and am now well and strong so I have no trouble in doing my work. I hope every user of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will get as great relief as I did from its use."—Mrs. S D. McABEE, 122 Dewey Ave., Spartanburg, S. C.

Chicago, Ill.—"For about two years I suffered from a female trouble so I was unable to walk or do any of my own work. I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the newspapers and determined to try it. It brought almost immediate relief. My weakness has entirely disappeared and I never had better health. I weigh 165 pounds and am as strong as a man. I think money is well spent which purchases Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. Jos. O'BRYAN, 1755 Newport Ave., Chicago, Ill.

YOU CAN RELY UPON

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Man and Lion Die in Battle.

Lion and man, lying alongside one another both terribly mauled and both quite dead, told a silent story of a titanic struggle "somewhere in Africa." The deceased was Trooper Norman Sinclair, a native of Prestonkirk, and while on military duty his body was found lying beside the king of beasts which he had killed. A remarkable tribute to his memory has been paid through the devotion of native troops. There has now been placed on his remote grave an iron cross, which weighed two hundredweight, bearing his name, the date of his death and the words, "Died for King and Empire." For the last 300 miles the cross was borne by carriers over a practically unknown country.

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 60 cents.

Where Ignorance Was Bliss.

"Edith, I'm ashamed of you. I saw that young Frenchman kissing you repeatedly. Why didn't you tell him to stop?"

"How could I, mamma? You know, I can't speak French."

A man doing sedentary work requires three ounces of fat daily in some form.

After the Movies Murine is for Tired Eyes. Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Granulated Eyelids. Rests—Refreshes—Restores. Murine is a Favorite Treatment for Eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your Eyes as much of your loving care as your Teeth and with the same regularity. CARE FOR THEM. YOU CANNOT BUY NEW EYES! Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book

The Reason.

Bishop Colfelt of Troy said at a dinner recently:

"The reason why some people get no comfort out of their religion on Sunday is that nobody else gets any comfort out of it during the week."

A single dose of Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" will expel Worms or Tapeworm. No second dose or after purgative necessary. Tones up the stomach and Bowels. Adv.

Hymen Thwarted.

"It was tragedy. He was engaged to his typewriter, but he had to give her up."

"Why was that? Didn't he love her?"

"He loved her, but he couldn't spare her from the office. They were too short-handed, as it was."

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use for Over 30 Years
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Precise F...

"So you get a dol... ing for the nati...

"To be finan... Dustin Stax... lar. I hav... income ta...

Dr. ... bowel... for a...

Bre... alarm... build... be s... rope...

Au... ber.

"A GOOD NAME TO REMEMBER"
BALTIMORE HIDE AND FUR CO.
SHIP US YOUR
RAW FURS
HIDES · WOOL · TALLOW · BEESWAX · HORSE HIDES SHEEPSKINS, ETC. WE PAY HIGHEST MARKET PRICES · NO COMMISSIONS CHARGED · CHECK SENT SAME DAY SHIPMENT IS RECEIVED.
310 PRESIDENT STREET.
BALTIMORE, MD.

Every Woman Wants Paxtine
ANTISEPTIC POWDER
FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE
Dissolved in water for douches stops ...lvic catarrh, ulceration and inflam... ...tion. Recommended by Lydia E. ...ham Med. Co. for ten years. ...ling wonder for nasal catarrh, ... and sore eyes. Economical. ...cleansing and germicidal power. ...all druggists, or postpaid by ... Company, Boston, Mass.

Special Values —in— Rubber Footwear

Purchase your winter Footwear at this Store and Save Money

Still Selling Rubbers at 1915 and 1916 Prices

Men's Storm King Boots, $4.75. Regular Price, $5.50.
Men's Snag Footboots, $3.90. Regular Price, $4 75 and $5.00.
Felt Combination Boots, $2.90. Regular Price, $3.50.
Boys' Storm King Boots, $3.50. Regular Price, $4.25.
Boys' Rubber Boots, $2.00. Regular Price, $2.50.
Only best make rubber goods in this sale.

WOMEN'S STORM RUBBERS

Top Notch make, double soles and double heels, will give double wear. Cheap Rubbers. Regular Price, $1.00. HERE 75c.

MEN'S AND BOYS' TOP NOTCH RUBBERS

All have double soles and heels, made for dress and hard wear.
Men's sizes, 6 to 12 - - $1.40
Boys' sizes, 2 1-2 to 6 - - - 90c
Boys' Heavy Buckle Artics - 90c
Men's Felt Boots - - - $1.25
Men's Heavy Red Buckle Artics extra high tops, made by the "Firestone Tire Rubber Co." will outwear any other artics. Regular Price, $2.25.
Here, at - - - - - - $1.75

J. B. MESSICK.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

WHEREAS: It has pleased the Heavenly Father to remove from us, our beloved brother, George L. Townsend, and

WHEREAS: His relations to St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church membership, and Her executive interests: have been of inestimate worth, therefore, be it

RESOLVED: That, while we bow in humble submission to the will of Almighty God, we keenly feel that the Church suffers an irretrievable loss; and be it further

RESOLVED: That, the Official Board send to the family of the deceased a copy of these RESOLUTIONS, and convey to them our unfeigned condolence; ane be it further

RESOLVED: That, a copy also be spread upon the minutes of the Official Board, and sent to the newspapers of Middletown for publication.

(Signed)
ELIAS N. MOORE, President.
L. V. ASPRIL, JR., Secretary.
Odessa, Del., December 3, 1917.

Underwear Under Value

Ribbed Shirts and Drawers heavy weight, at far below what they must cost when the goods we now have are sold.

Men's Heavy Weight Fleeced Shirts and Drawers - - - 59c
Utica Ribbed Heavy and Medium Weight Shirts and Drawers 75c
Boys Heavy Ribbed Fleeced Lined Union Suits - - - 75c

J. B. MESSICK.

Given Variety Shower

The Queen Esther Circle tendered one of its members, Mrs. Grover C. King, who before her marriage was Miss Bertha Reed, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Reed, a variety shower at the home of her parents last Friday evening. Mrs. King was the recipient of a number of beautiful and useful gifts, besides a complete line of kitchen utensils. The time was pleasantly spent and delicious refreshments were served.

Those present were:—Mr. and Mrs. William Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Reed, Mrs. [illegible]inor Banning, Mrs. S. J. Brockson, Mrs. Royden Wilson, Mrs. Nelson Neff, Mrs. D. W. Stevens, Mrs. Elwood Banning, Mrs. W. W. Freeman, Mrs. William Donovan, of Clayton; Misses Edna Brynes, Lena Weber, Alma Whitlock, Hannah Kirk, Emily Allee, Odel Gallagher, Viola Weber, Lillian Melvin, Anna Denney, Sarah Kates, Esther Whitlock, Helen Dugan, Ruby Whitlock, Leliah and Martha Pearce and Messrs. Osborne Banning and Stanley Townsend.

State Grange at Newark

Delaware State Grange will convene in annual convention in Wolf Hall Newark next Tuesday, December 11, the session lasting for three days, worthy master, Horace L. Dilworth, presiding. About one hundred delegates from parts of the State are [illegible]ted. program includes two [illegible] m[illegible] on Tuesday and Wednesday [illegible] Wolf Hall at 7.30. In [illegible] the grange meeting [illegible] Show will be [illegible] Tue[illegible] [illegible]der [illegible] "Ladi[illegible] m[illegible]utes whe[illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, southeast corner Eleventh and King streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,
THE 22d DAY OF DECEMBER, 1917
at 10 o'clock, a. m.,

The following described real estate viz:

All that certain lot or piece of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the City of Wilmington aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-third street at the distance of one hundred and thirty-six feet and six inches more or less westerly from the westerly side of Pine street and at the middle of the division wall between the house on this lot and the house on the lot adjoining on the east; thence northerly parallel with Pine street and passing through the middle of said division wall one hundred and fifteen feet and eleven inches more or less to a corner; thence westerly parallel with Twenty-third street twenty-one feet to another corner; thence southerly parallel with Pine street one hundred and fifteen feet and eleven inches more or less to the aforesaid side of Twenty-third street and thence thereby easterly twenty-one feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Willam O. Mechem and Lucie G. Mechem, his wife and Thomas R. Mehem, Mortgagors and tts. and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., December 1, 1917.

NOTICE!

I, George H. Johnson, owner and occupant of the house known as the Middletown Hotel, situated in Middletown School district, Nos. 60, 60½ and 94, County of New Castle and State of Delaware, in compliance with the requirements of the Acts of the General Assembly; in such cases made and provided do hereby give notice that I shall apply in writing to the Court of General Sessions of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle County, on Monday, the seventh day of Jan, A. D., 1918, being the next term of said Court, for a license for said house as an inn or tavern for the sale therein of intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one quart to be drunk on the premises, and the following respectable citizens of said School district, at least six of who are substantial freeholders of said School district recommend the said application, viz:

H. L. Davis,	R. A. Cochran,
J. B. Messick,	John P. McIntyre,
W. A. Comegys,	Corbit Vinyard,
J. L. Parsons,	W. R. Gary,
N. J. Williams,	C. P. Cochran,
C. M. Cochran,	Chas. DeValinger,
George Echenhofer,	Joseph W. Gary,
John P. Cochran, Jr.,	Chas. H. Morgan,

GEORGE H. JOHNSON,
Middletown, Del., Dec. 1st, 1917.

NOTICE—ELECTION!

THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF MIDDLETOWN.
Middletown, Del., Dec. 6th, 1917.

The Annual Election for ten Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on Saturday, January 12th, 1918, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 12 o'clock, noon.

W. K. BET[illegible]

NOTIC[illegible]

Estate of Edward [illegible] Deceased. Notice is her[illegible] give[illegible] Letters of Admi[illegible] upon [illegible] Estate of Edward [illegible]ve late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Martin B. Burris on the Twenty third day of August A. D. 1917 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administrator without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administrator on or before the Twenty-third day of August A. D. 1918, or abide by the law in this behalf.

Address
Martin B. Burris, Esq.
Middletown, Del.

Martin B. Burris
Administrator

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— Red Lion Hundred

The taxable residents of Red Lion Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

Parlor of Robinson House, Del. City
August 11th, 25th; September 15th, 29 October 13th, 27th; November 10th, 24th; December 8th and 29th. From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Pennsylvania R. R. Station, Kirkwood
September 10th, 24th, November 10 24th.
From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

AT HOME ALL THE TIME

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, Governing the Collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as Amended:

SECTION 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

J. C. STUCKERT
Collector for Red Lion Hundred.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT FLEMING'S LANDING.
MONDAY, DEC. 24th, 1917
From 1 to 4 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD,
SATURDAY, DEC. 29th, 1917
From 1 to 4 P. M.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN WALTONS
FRIDAY, DEC. 28th, 1917
From 1 to 4 P.M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTL[illegible]

Section 3[illegible] in o[illegible] all taxes paid before the first [illegible] October there shall be an abatement of [illegible] per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of oneper centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOHN BEITH,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

LOOK!

I Buy Old Automobiles for JUNK

JACOB PROTIGAL

515 E. Third St.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Phone 3508

School Suits for Boys

The Kind of Suits That Will Stand Up Under the Hardest Wear the Boy Can Give Them

That's the secret of the popularity of these boys' school suits SERVICE. They are made of dependable materials, well built throughout, strongly sewed and excellently finished; they will give lasting wear at school where the boys give clothes the hardest kind of useage. When you send the boy to school, send him in one of these suits—and he'll be well dressed.

This assortment embraces a wonderful range of suits in many natty styles—Norfolk and double breasted models; plain, and pinch back. Made of blue serges, novelty mixtures and other sturdy fabrics in all popular colors and weaves.

$5, $7.50 and $10.00

Little Things Boys' Wear

[illegible]ickerbocker pants for school wear; blue [illegible]d, novelty mixtures, etc., in all colors, [illegible]0c to $1.50.

[illegible]s; with soft collar atttached, of good [illegible] colors, stripes and figures, sizes [illegible]9c to $1.00.

[illegible]s; a number of many snappy [illegible] light and dark patterns; a very [illegible]50c to $1.00.

[illegible]chool stockings, in fine and [illegible] hose in all sizes; best for fit, [illegible]15c to 35c.

[illegible] MESSICK
[illegible]DELAWARE

LIVE WORK and BUY } IN Middletown

Local pride in the progress of Middletown should make every resident resolve to do all of his or her buying at home.

Our merchants always strive to give absolutely satisfactory service.

"The reward for doing business right is more business."

To all of the individual and commercial interests of this community we extend an assurance of earnest, cooperative effort.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
Edward Ladey, Cashier.

The Most Loved of All Presents



Howard Wathes
Hamilton Watches
Jewelry
Cut Glass and Silverware

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

S. E. MASSEY
Middletown, Delaware

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS —OF— APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF D. B. MALONEY, IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,
EVERY MONDAY,
During DEC. 1917,
From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOSEPH C. HUTCHISON,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT R. S. CARPENTER'S STORE, IN PORT PENN,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26th, 1917
From 9 to 11 A. M.

TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN
EVERY SATURDAY,
DURING DEC. 1917
From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

AT LEE SPARKS OFFICE, IN ODESSA
FRIDAY, DEC. 28th, 1917
From 2 to 5 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personable application to the Collector or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shallbe added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

T. EDGAR CLAYTON,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

Public Sale!

The undersigned having sold his farm, will positively sell without reserve the following valuable personal property, one-half mile from Warwick, Md., on stone road 4 miles from Middletown, Del.

TUESDAY, December 18th, 1917,
At 10 o'clock sharp.

Horses

No. 1. ALICE, bay mare, 8 year old. This mare is as good as grows and I can't say all about her I wou'd like to say, she is good looking, handy anywhere you put her, a splendid driver and big enough to do anything asked of her, sound and reliable everywhere.

No. 2. MIKE, bay horse, 9 years old, is a full mate to No. 1; they cannot be hooked wrong and are a high-class team in any harness.

No. 3. PAT, coming 4 years old. This is a fine young horse, have worked him in double harness everywhere, true as a good mule, sound, kind and will make good at anything asked of him.

No. 4. NELLIE, bay mare, good driver and worker and anyone can use her.

Nos. 5 and 6. Pair of black mules, 8 years old, an excellent team and cannot be placed wrong, they are mated and broken, true, sound, a big useful pair and I can't say too much for either, nobody owns any better ones.

No. 7. Pair young mules, 2 years old this fall.

15 Head Holstein Cattle

12 head of them are thoroughbred and have their papers with them, the remaining 3 are two high-grade cows and 1 heifer. 3 of these cows will be fresh by day of sale, others are milking now and the remainder will be in profit in a short time. They are high class, good sizes and well marked cattle, and they have cost considerable money but am glad to have them to offer the Public, their breeding is of the finest that can be found and the herd is now headed by "San Jose King Mildred Lyons" (3 years old), son of "King Teehee Lyons," same breeding as "The King" whose 13 nearest dams have records that average 602-13 lbs. milk 402 per cent. fat in 7 days, a record not equaled by any other sire. He is from a 4½ year old, 29 lb. Dam, and she traces three times to the Century Sire, Paul Beets DeKol. You get all tabulated, pedigreed, I have them for each animal sold.

HOGS—4 fine Poland China Brood Sows will farrow on March, 28 fine shoats will weigh 50 to 75 lbs., all healthy and well bred.

POULTRY—Consisting of 100 thoroughbred Plymouth Rock Pullets and a few fine Cockerels.

IMPLEMENTS

Two farm wagons, 2 hay riggings, Ideal Manure Spreader, John Deere Corn Planter and wire, John Deere Mower, horse rake, Randal harrow, 1 new Randal harrow, 1 sulky Oliver plow, 1, 2 and 3-horse plows, 1 Ohio wheel Cultivator, 3 hand Cultivators, 70 tooth spike harrow, B & H grain drill, grindstone, 2 new ground plows, potato plow, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6-horse trees, shovels, hoes, forks, corn sheller, grain fan, 1 horse cart and harness.

Carriages, Harness, &c.

One top buggy, 1 good set harness, 1 creamery wagon, 1 single top, fit on any creamery wagon, (new); 1 set good creamery wagon harness, 2 sets wagon harness, 4 sets plow harness, lot of good collars, bridles, chains, etc., 1 set of platform scales, 1 seed sower, hay fork, rope, and blocks, 1 farm bell, also a lot of Locust and Chestnut posts, 7 ft.; 2 Locust gate posts, 40 rods American wire and a lot of barb wire, several tons good mixed hay by the ton, potatoes by the basket, about 100 baskets; 1 big meat hogshead.

DAIRY FIXTURES—7 milk cans, buckets and other fixtures, milk boxes, feed boxes.

One Lard Press and Sausage Grinder.

Terms of Sale

All sums of $20 and under the Cash will be required, over that amount a credit of 10 months will be given purchaser giving bankable note with approved endorser, interest added from day of sale. No goods to be removed until conditions of sale are complied with.

ROBERT H. MORGAN.
D. P. HUTCHINSON, Auct.
R. L. PRICE, Clerk.
PRICE KING, Outside Clerk.

NOTICE—ELECTION!

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK OF MIDDLETOWN.
Middletown, Del., Dec. 6th, 1917.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, between the hours of [illegible] M. and 12 M.

EDWARD LADLEY, Cashier.

Buy Clothing NOW

Prices Will be Much Higher Later

Conditions in the clothing markets are less settled today than they have been at any time during the past fifty years. Prices are advancing by leaps and bounds, and are still going upwards. No one can predict what limits the prices of woolens will reach. But one fact remains-you can still buy clothes for Fall at this store at practically the old low prices. We protected you by buying heavily at the old prices the very best clothing we could get, and now give you an opportunity to save by our thoughtfulness and forsightedness.

IN A RECENT ANNOUNCEMENT made by the AMERICAN WOOLEN CO., quoting Prices on Woolens for the Coming Season, prices showed an advance of about 80 per cent. over those of last season. For example, the 16-oz. Serge that was sold at $2. 30 a yard last season is quoted in the last price list at $4.06 a yard. At the former price Suits of the average good make were Worth $14.00 at Wholesale; but at the present market these Suits will Cost $20.50 Wholesale. This is only one instance of the tremendous advance to be expected for next season.

We Are Holding Prices Down By Selling Our Stocks at the Old Low Prices

Our stocks of clothing were bought last season before the big price advances, and therefore we own them for much less than today's value. We are selling them now to our customers at practically the old low prices--which means a saving to you of at least one-fourth. If you need clothes we urge you to buy them NOW. If you don't need a suit or an overcoat for the present, buy one for next season. At our prices you'll make a substantial saving. The assortment now is at its very best, showing every popular style in every desirable fabric and every fashionable color.

Men's SUITS $12.50 to $22.50
Men's OVERCOATS $15 to $25.50

J. B. MESSICK

Middletown, Delaware

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Owners of Ford cars are advise to beware of "counterfeit parts." If your car needs adjustment bring it here where you will find reliable service with the complete mechanical equipment to give the highest quality of Ford service obtainable. All the Ford parts used are supplied by the Ford Motor Company. You can not expect your Ford car to give the service and endurance you demand unless you have it cared for by men experienced in Ford methods. Runabout $345 Touring Car $360, Sedan $645, Coupelet $505, Town Car $595—all f. o. b. Detroit. On display and for sale by

H. A. BURRIS
Middletown, Del.

Dr. L. Randolph Outten

DENTIST

In Townsend every Tuesday and Friday from 9 a. m. to 5 [illegible]. m.

Harry Smith

Up-to-date Plumbing, Steam Fitting, Pump Repairing, &c.

A share of your patronage is solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Phone.

NORTH BROAD STREET,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.